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MAY 7.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twelve members present.

Mr. THOMAS G. GENTRY called the attention of the Academy to what he regarded as a rare and remarkable case of hybridism, which occurred between *Macacus nemestrinus*, male, and *Macacus cynomolgus*, female. After exhibiting an alcoholic specimen of the young, and a stuffed specimen of the mother which was clearly identified as *Macacus cynomolgus*, he detailed the leading characters of the two parents.

He stated that the male differed from the female in being more robust and of greater dimensions; in the almost perfect smoothness of the face, which is of a pale flesh color, while in the female it is black and invested with a close growth of short black hairs; in the absence of a crest upon the head of the male, which is a prevailing characteristic of the species (*M. nemestrinus*), and its presence in the female, which is a prominent feature of the species to which she belongs; in color; and, lastly, in the unequal development of the caudal appendage, which in the male is about seven inches in length, and densely clothed with long hairs, while in the female it is more than twice the length, and nearly naked for more than two-thirds of its extent.

He further said that there could be no doubt of the genuineness of the case, as the two had been isolated from all other monkeys during the past two years.

He also called the attention of the Academy to a fact which he believed not to be generally known, and which goes far to show the close relationship between the Bimana and Quadrumana. In this instance, the menstrual flow, as sometimes occurs in the human species, continued at the regular periods up to the time of birth.

MAY 14.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

"Notice of some Crustacea from the Island of St. Martin, W. I. Collected by Dr. Van Rijgersma." By T. Hale Streets, U. S. N.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN observed that on several occasions, before the Academy and other scientific bodies, he had offered some facts and suggestions tending to prove that what are popularly termed